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Summary of News.

Monday, 27th July.

A REMARKABLE conversation with Count Munster sometime since is reported by the *Times'* correspondent in Paris, in which it is stated that the young German Emperor in dismissing Prince Bismarck from the Chancellorship and replacing him by General von Caprivi was carrying out the expressed intention of his grandfather, the late Emperor William I. This revelation has created great excitement in Berlin.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY has expressed the opinion that genius is very closely allied to insanity. Writing a work on 'The Insanity of Genius,' Mr. Huxley says:—'Genius to my mind, means innate capacity of any kind above the average mental level. From a biological point of view, I should say that a genius among men stands in the same position as a 'sport' among animals and plants, and is a product of the variability which is the postulate of selection both natural and artificial. On the general ground that a strong and therefore markedly abnormal variety is not likely to be so well in harmony with existing conditions as the normal standard (which has been brought to what it is largely by the operation of those conditions), I should say that a large proportion of 'genius sports' are likely to come to grief physically and socially, and that the intensity of feeling, which is one of the conditions of what is called genius, is specially liable to run into the 'fixed ideas' which are at the bottom of so much insanity.'

A RECENT issue of the *Government Gazette* gives a return of all persons killed and injured on Indian railways in the year 1890. Only one passenger met his death from an accident to a train, rolling stock or permanent way, while 42 lost their lives from other causes including their own want of caution or misconduct. 151 railway servants were killed, and the rest of the deaths were those of persons other than passengers or servants, there being 64 cases of suicide and 188 persons killed while trespassing. The proportion of passengers killed from causes beyond their own control was one in nearly fourteen millions of those carried, and of those injured one in four and three quarter millions. On the North-Western twelve passengers met their death, half of them from falling out of trains, 26 were injured, 18 of them from the same cause, 15 railway servants were killed, three of them while attending to level crossings, which appears peculiar, and thirty-three were injured, 25 persons met their death while trespassing and six committed suicide. In all, on the system, there were 61 deaths and 69 cases of injury.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot, headed by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, for erecting an Imperial monument in honour of the Queen. An appeal is being made to members of Parliament on the subject.

THE judgment of a Full Bench of Justices at Bombay, that coins are not instruments of gaming within the meaning of the Gambling Act, "because they are not articles," will, the *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks, astonish a good many people. If you cannot gamble without instruments specially devised for the purpose, then where is the harm in the familiar thimble and pea. No one could say that Providence had made use the pea for gambling purposes, or that the useful thimble had been invented to be used in conjunction with the object of extracting money from the pockets of the foolish. As we read the judgment of the Bombay Justices, it would *not* be "gambling" to bet a hundred rupees on the spin of a tennis racket, rough or smooth, but it *would* be a risk four annas on the throw of the dice. This may be sound law, but it certainly seems poor sense.

IN regard to the proceedings of the Leprosy Commission at Simla it is stated that the laboratory work is almost finished, and that the members are now busy with their report which will most likely be concluded in a couple of months. It will be printed in England, and must appear within six months of the Commission's return, as the property of the committee of the National Leprosy Fund which sent out the experts to India.

Tuesday, 28th July.

WITH reference to the recent "devil's dance" at Madras, out of which the Radical papers have been making some capital, it is stated by the *Pall Mall Gazette* that a question on the subject was put down in the House of Commons. The Speaker refused, however, to allow it.

ONE of the French papers has lately revived a legend which is not very generally known. It is to the effect that when the devil was cast out of Heaven he fell upon the earth and was broken to pieces. His head rolled into Spain, and that is why the Spaniards are so proud. His hands fell into Turkey, and that is why the Turks are so rapacious. His heart slipped into Italy, and that is why the Italians are so amorous. His stomach went to Germany, and that is why the Germans are such gluttons. Finally his feet remained in France, and that is the reason why Frenchmen are always running after the ladies. The legend bears unmistakeable traces of French origin. But where do we come in?

MR. H. B. Pilkington has recently called attention to the destruction of birds and insects by railway trains in motion. The front of a locomotive is frequently covered with dead insects, and sometimes one can see upon it the marks of blood from birds which have been killed. Partridges and grouse, startled by the noise of the approaching train and whirring across the line, are occasionally killed, and fall either on the engine or the line. Mr. Pilkington once noticed a fine grouse lying wounded on the locomotive, where it remained for 100 miles of the journey. The destruction of birds by their flying against the telegraph wires at night has often been mentioned, but the loss of life from moving trains is probably far greater. The trains on the Milwankee Railroad were recently delayed by swarms of caterpillars crossing the line at a point seven miles from Mankato, in Minnesota. The sand boxes were soon exhausted, and two engines were found necessary to move the trains owing to the slipping of the wheels caused by the dead caterpillars.

A CURIOUS instance of one poison killing another is reported from Yackandandah, Victoria, where Dr. Muller has recently administered strychnine in cases of snake bite. A solution of nitrate of strychnine in 240 parts of water, mixed with a little glycerine, is prepared, and 20 minims injected hypodermically at intervals of 10 or 20 minutes, according to the virulence of the attack. In some cases a grain of strychnine has been given thus within a few hours. The two poisons are antagonistic, and the characteristic effects of the strychnine only show themselves after the venom has been neutralised. The first independent action of the drug is evinced by slight muscular spasms, and the injections must then be discontinued, unless after a time the snake poison reasserts itself. So long as the latter is active the strychnine can be applied in quantities which would be fatal in the absence of the virus. Out of one hundred patients treated this way, some of whom were at the point of death, there was only one failure, and that arose from the stoppage of the injections after one and a quarter grains of strychnine were administered. Any part of the body will serve for the injection, but Dr. Muller chooses a part near the snake bite.

THE mails from China bring news of continued destruction of Christian Missions in many provinces. The mission at Yankoo, and four chapels, a school, and the priest's house in the province of Kiangsee have been plundered and burned to the ground. At Haiman the French orphanage has been destroyed, and nine of the children kidnapped.

SEVERAL breaks have occurred on the Bombay and Baroda Railway owing to the heavy rains that fell during last week, ten inches being reported as having fallen at Ankleshvar between 9 P. M. and 8 A. M. on Tuesday morning. The railway line has been more or less seriously damaged in several places for a distance of about sixty miles between Point Little, south of Naosari, and Broach. The up-mail train was detained at Panoli Station. An attempt was made to bring the train on, but after proceeding a short distance from the station it was found necessary to return. In doing this the engine left the rails at a culvert just south of the station. One of the firemen was found to be missing, but no other lives have been lost.

Wednesday, 29th July.

THE administration report on the working of the Indian Companies Act in the Bombay Presidency for the past official year shows that there were 219 Companies carrying on business at the close of the year with a nominal capital of Rs. 13,15,54,930, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 10,56,67,807. But these figures are not quite correct, as several Companies did not send in their lists of shareholders in time to enable the figures of their paid-up capital to be entered. There were the same number of Companies as in the preceding year. Fourteen Companies went into liquidation during the year, and eight companies which were in liquidation were dissolved during that period.

CAPTAIN Sir Henry Morland, the Port Officer of Bombay, and Grandmaster of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, died on Monday morning from carbuncle, aged fifty-four years. Sir Henry Morland took a prominent part in all public affairs in Bombay. He was at one time the Chairman of the Corporation, and his loss will be severely felt.

A TELEGRAM from England announces the death of Mr. William Spink, the senior partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., Calcutta.

LORD CROSS was interviewed by the Commissioners of the Chicago Exhibition, and, in response to their request, promised to communicate with the Viceroy, with a view of securing the adequate represenation of India at the World's Fair.

The Porte will shortly resume its negotiations with the British Government for the evacuation of Egypt. Necessary instructions are being sent to Rustam Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London.

A private letter from Zanzibar reports the arrival of a small force of Indian Sepoys under Captain Maguire, which has been sent to join Mr. H. Johnstone, Her Majesty's Commissioner for Central Africa. The voyage was a long and rough one, but the men landed at Zanzibar in good health. A detachment of them left immediately in the British India steamer *Juba* for the Zambesi, while the remainder will be taken up later on. This force will be joined at the Commissioner's camp by a body of specially enlisted Soudanese and Zanzibaris who are to form a police force for the Central African administration; but the Indian Sepoys will be the backbone of the force. The whole will be under the command of Captain Maguire who has been lent for that purpose by the Government of India. Captain Stairs, late of Stanley's expedition, was just leaving Zanzibar for Katanga when the Indian Contingent arrived. He is now serving in a Belgian Company and had no Englishmen, but only two or three Frenchmen and Belgians with him.

A telegram has been received from England announcing that Sir Charles Crosthwaite has resigned his seat in Council, and has taken furlough until January 18, 1892. Colonel Pemberton will continue to act, pending further orders. It is not yet known whether Sir Charles Crosthwaite has made any stipulations about his re-appointment on return. He is now, it is said, perfectly recovered from his illness, but Lady Crosthwaite is far from being in good health.

IT appears from the report on the legal affairs of the Bengal Government for 1890-91 that during the year under review, 311 cases were decided in favour of Government, 75 cases were decided against it, and 59 cases were either compromised, remanded, or withdrawn. During the last year, eleven lacs and ninety-two thousand rupees was the amount of the outstanding balances, due from the ryots of various Wards' Estates in Bengal, and out of his sum, Rupees one lac and fifty-four thousand was realized by legal decrees. There was a large outstanding balance, at the close of the last official year, on account of the Nurham Estate in the District of Durbhunga, and the Manager of this estate has not submitted his annual statement, although repeatedly asked for it. The outstanding balance of the Burdwan Raj Estate is rupees two lacs and seventy-five thousand, out of which the sum of Rs. 40,000 has been barred by limitation, and has, therefore, to be written off. The Tikari Estate has an outstanding balance of nearly two lacs of rupees, and the Dighaputy Estate. Rupees one lac and fifty thousand.

Thursday, 30th July.

Indian Engineering says:—Wonders will never cease! According to the *Madras Times*, it is reported that the Sanitary Engineer has obtained the sanction of Government for an allotment of Rs. 500, to be devoted to the preparation of a model of the river Coum.

A RIOT occurred in Lahore city on the 20th instant between two factions of the Mahomedans over the possession of a wall. A number of heads were broken, many persons were taken to the hospital for treatment, and several arrests were made.

The officers of the French Squadorn were entertained with great splendour by the Mayor of St. Petersburg. To each vessel of the fleet, now at Cronstadt, the Mayor presented a silver loving cup. In making the presentation the Mayor dwelt with firmness upon the importance of the Franco-Russian friendship.

IN connection with the Agricultural Association of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh branch societies are, if possible, to be started in every district in which a member of the parent Society resides. Such branches have already been established in the districts of Agra, Bijnor, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Allahabad, Muzuffurnagar and Saharanpur.

THE *Delhi Gazette* says:—Some idea of the suffocating heat of Agra may be formed from the fact that of the military who resorted to the Station Hospital yesterday (Tuesday) no fewer than twenty men were detained on account of "high temperature," and two admitted this morning (Wednesday) with apoplectic symptoms. The prompt remedial measures adopted by the medical staff have however been quite successful in bringing about a better state of things.

MR. STEAD in his *Review of Reviews* writes about Sir Richard Temple:—

Sir Richard Temple gives what may be called the optimist official view of the Manipore disaster. In view of what we now know as to the manner in which that disaster was forced on against the counsel of the Resident it is rather sickening, and in defiance of the most ordinary precautions, to pose as if Mr. Quinton was martyred, whilst striving to secure peace, and save bloodshed. Sir Richard Temple insists on making a railway through Manipore at once, as the State must not only be under the rule of Army, but under the head of British authorily. That is Sir Richard Temple all over. There is never a trouble anywhere, but his thought is to build a railway through the heart of the country, in which the trouble occurs.

Truth handles the Indian Government very severely over the Black Mountain expeditions, which, it declares, are got up whenever our Anglo-Indian warriors feel a little bored, or the flow of decorations and honours gets slack.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that the Punjab Government purpose circulating pamphlets in English and Vernacular, containing the principal speeches, made in the Legislative Council on the Age of Consent Bill, among the Indian *raises* of the Province, with the view of explaining to them the aims and objects of the new Act.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* reports great military activity in Russia. Fresh military measures for reorganizing and bringing the enormous forces of the Empire up to the fullest perfection are, he says, being constantly brought into force. Scarcely a day passes without some new military law making its appearance. The greatest activity prevails in the military departments in order to complete the new military system by the time, long ago appointed, next year, when Russia will in all probability proceed to carry out a general mobilization as an experiment. The annual number of conscripts for the standing Army continues to grow apace, in proportion to the increase of population. This autumn 260,000 fresh recruits will be called upon to serve in European Russia, and 2,400 in the Caucasus, where the conditions of service differ from those in the European part of the Empire.

A QUARREL between Hindus and Mahomedans was averted in Lucknow lately. The Lucknow *Advocate* says.—"In Cashmiri Mohalla, a certain Cashmiri Pundit purchsed a tract of land on which two mosques are situated. The owner of the land had surrounded his piece of land with walls, and was about to construct some houses in the compound; the news reached the Mahomedans, and some mischief-minded people began to excite the feelings of the populace. But before they could succed in their mischief, the Life-President of the Unjuman Mohamedi, with the aid of some Hindus, amicably settled the dispute. The Mahomedans got their Mosques. The Hindu house-owner was paid the price of the land, and for the little work he had constructed. This good feeling ought to be encouraged."

Friday, 31st July.

A REGULATION has been published for the better administration of the Agror Valley on the borders of the Black Mountain. In 1870 a settlement was made under which the Khan of Agror undertook, in return for the record of rights granted him, to do all in his power to promote and preserve the peace of the border. As he has been guilty of disturbing the peace of the frontier, his estates and lands have been attached under section 9 of Regulation 3 of 1818. The regulation now enacts that all the recognised rights of Khan Ali Gauhar are forfeited to the Government, who will appoint an officer to deal with them. He will inquire and determine, subject to any instructions he may receive from the Punjab Government, how far the lands forfeited shall be retained by the Government; how far and on what conditions they shall be transferred to persons now in possession of land, or any interest in land in the Agror Valley, or to kinsmen or relatives of the Khan; and how far and on what conditions they shall be restored to the Khan. The final decision on matters determined by the officer appointed will rest with the Local Government, the right of appeal to the Governor-General in Council by any approved person other than the Khan himself being granted. The right of appointing as successor to any Khan hereafter created will be vested in the Punjab Government.

AN excellent plan has been adopted by the Municipal authorities of Rome with a view to preventing adulteration, which other Municipalities might follow with advantage. Recognising the fact that the public can gain but little knowledge from the annual reports of food inspectors, they have required the names of all makers and sellers of alimentary substances injurious to health, or adulterated, to be published in the daily papers.

RUMOURS are current that the Russians have equipped an "exploration party" of 400 or 500 men to visit the Pamir, doubtless with a view to the extension of their influence in that direction. This is probably only the first sign of renewed activity on the part of Russia in Central Asia.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety is felt in Bangkok (the Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* says) as to the anticipated action of France owing to the claims put forward by her to Siamese territory. The *Bangkok Times*, which may be regarded as an official organ, suggests, that France contemplates the complete annexation of Siam. It strongly repudiates the idea that any feeling prevails in Siam in favour of the French population, and it warns Siam against he machinations of M. Saucason, the new Governor-General of Indo-China.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Spectator* writes:—When in Switzerland two years ago, I made the acquaintance of some lizards living in the crevices of one of the sunny walls of our garden. As I had somewhere heard that lizards have a good ear for music, I resolved to prove the fact; so one afternoon, armed with a small musical-box, I wended my steps to their tomato-covered home. Before I had finished the first tune a considerable audience had collected—an audience it was a pleasure to play to, for the lizards were far more attentive than most human beings. Out peered head after head, a little on one side, in a listening attitude. I gave my little friends a musical entertainment (varied by whistling) nearly every day, and before long they got much bolder, and would venture right out of their holes and lie motionless on the broad ledge of the wall, their bright black eyes half-closed as a rule but opening now and then to give me a lazy wink of enjoyment.

SIR Auckland Colvin, during his Lucknow visit consulted, we understand, the principal Taluqdars and the District Officials of the Province in respect of the measures which may be necessary for making provision against a possible dearth of food-stuffs, owing to the default of the rains. The monsoon is proving a failure, and the time is rapidly passing by during which sowing operations can be carried on with much prospect of return. Indeed, the cultivators are very despondent, and this abnormal season is likely to be productive of widespread distress among the population at large. It is not only the agriculturists who suffer,—all classes will necessarily be directly affected, and we can thoroughly realize how great is the anxiety of the Liutenant-Governor at the present moment. Sir Auckland Colvin, we are sure, will neglect no measure which can in any wise conduce to allay public apprehensions or provide for any future emergencies. It is believed that there is a probability of the water-works scheme, both in Lucknow and Cawnpore, being placed in the category of famine relief measures.

TELEGRAMS state that cholera is raging at Jeddah and at Aleppo.

Saturday, 1st August.

OWING to the increase of business in the Small Cause Court, Bombay, a fifth Judge has been appointed. His salary is to be met by reductions in the office establishment.

ACCORDING to papers received by the mail, there is said to be some talk in Parliamentary circles in England of a peerage for Sir Richard Temple. A London correspondent says that if Lord Salisbury's scheme for reforming the House of Lords by creating life peers had been adopted, Sir Richard Temple would have been offered a Barony. As it is, he may yet get an ordinary peerage, because he has lately been useful to the Government when Indian questions came before the Commons.

UNDER the heading of "Gubernatorial Indifference" a Bombay paper has a paragraph in which the writer says:—"With the prospect of a terrible famine in Madras, it seems odd to read that Lord Wenlock, the Governor of that Presidency, s coming all the way from Ootacamund to Poona to play a cricket match with a Bombay Eleven captained by Lord Harris. We fear that there be some who are reminded of the historic occasion when Nero played the fiddle. To indulge in manly sports is without doubt a very excellent thing; but sober-minded people must see that a period of wide-spread suffering, perhaps death, over a large part of Madras, is not one in which Lord Wenlock and a number of his lieutenants should be absent on a pleasure trip. The reflection is so obvious, that it is impossible to explain how it can be ignored, more especially after the strictures that have been passed on the brilliant idea of 'playing the devil' that captivated Society at Ootacamund a few weeks ago. Lord Wenlock, it is true, intends to make a tour through the famine-sticken districts after the cricket match has been played; but the grace of that act will be greatly marred by the foregoing festivities. The cricket match might surely be postponed to a more fitting occasion." Lord Lytton held the Delhi Durbar while Madras had a yet more terrible visitation.

A NUMEROUSLY signed petition has been submitted to the District Magistrate of Alipur by the rate-payers of the Manicktollah Municipality, praying that occupied holdings may, as heretofore, be exempted from assessments under the Latrines Act, lately imposed. The petitioners also complain of other hardships, and pray that a searching enquiry be made into the general working of the Municipality, particularly of the Assessment and License departments.

THE Berlin correspondent of *Times* says that the news has been received there that the Czar has abandoned the projected visit to Denmark and Germany, and will celebrate the approaching silver wedding in Russia. This change of plans is attributed to the renewal of the Triple Alliance, which is said to have given great umbrage to the Czar.

PANDIT Kedar Nath, the Benares pleader, who appeared for Lachhman Das in the first Bhadaini riot case, is said to have served a notice on the *Morning Post* of Allahabad, previously to instituting a suit for defamation, because in publishing the report of the case the Judge was made to say, in charging the jury, that the pleader was indiscreet and incompetent. The printed copies of the charge and the judgments contain no such imputations.

THE following are some further details of the reports for the week ending 22nd instant:—In Bombay rain fell in all districts except Kathiawar. The total fall was insufficient for sowing and the fodder supply over the greater part of Guzerat, the Deccan, and the Karnatic. Young crops are withering in parts of six districts, which are damaged by locusts. In parts of Sind the prices of food grains are slightly rising.

THE promoters of the Kalka-Simla Railway now state their inability to use the money for the line on the terms promised, they ask for a guarantee of 3½ percent, for ten years, and 3 percent, afterwards. It is considered doubtful whether the Government of India will accept the new terms having regard to the high rates and fares, the promoters propose charging on the completion of the line.

It is stated that an important Resolution on the reorganinsation of the uperior staff of the Forest Department is now being issued. The extra yearly cost will be three lakhs. The Imperial and Provincial services will be separated the Imperial Service to be recruited solely under covnant with the Secretary of State, and the average pay raised 6 percent. The Provincial Service gives 12 appointments, up to Rs. 600 per mensem, to natives of India. The Forest Department will be the first to introduce the complete scheme, under the Public Service Commission's recommendations, which we forestalled by proposals of the Inspector-General of Forests. Supplementary resolutions secure all appointments in the Provincial Branch to competition and meritorious service.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

Monday, August 3, 1891.

THE LATE RAJA RAJENDRALALA MITRA.

The Prince of Indian scholars has left this world. Calmly has he passed out of earthly existence, carrying with him that crystal purity of character, that noble zeal of heart, that insatiable thirst for knowledge, that integrity of thought and conscience, that massive and illuminating genius, which always cast a halo of glory around his head. But his foot-prints have been marked indelibly upon the sands of time, and his name has been engraven in characters of gold in the pages of Indian history. A noble product of the intellectual activity which characterised the beginning of the present century, he embodied in himself all the influences, social, political, moral and literary which have resulted from the Indian Renaissance. The foremost man of a race of giants, most members of which have passed away, he lived to see a new generation rise up, and that generation cannot pay a greater respect to his memory, and do better honor to itself than by following in his footsteps.

Raja Rajendrala breathed his last at 9 P. M. on Sunday before last. He was suffering for some time from partial paralysis of the brain ac companied with fever at irregular intervals. In the small hours of the morning of Wednesday before last, high fever set in, which did not leave him till his last moment on earth. Difficulty in respiration supervened on Saturday at about 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon and continued at irregular inter vals till the next day. On Sunday, the difficulty arose again at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon and lasted till the stroke of 9 in the evening, when the spirit winged its flight from its mortal tenement, and he was no more amongst us.

Raja Rajendralala Mitra was descended from a very old family of Kulin Kayasthas, which migrated from Kanauj into Bengal about nine centuries ago. The founder of this family in Bengal was Kalidas Mitra, who came to the Court of Adisur. The fourteenth in descent from Kalidas was Satyabham and he settled himself in Barsha, in the 24-Pergunnas. The branch of this family through which Raja Rajendralala traced his ancestry, removed itself to Konnaghur, and then to Govindpore, and then again to Mechuabazar in Calcutta, and finally to Surah in the suburbs. One member of this family, Raja Pitambar Mitra, made a prominent figure in the Court of Delhi, having there distinguished himself so much that he was made a commander of three thousand horse, and offered the rich *jighir* of the District of Kurrah in the Doab and honored with the hereditary title of Raja. The gradson of Raja Pitambar was Janamejaya, who won renown, by a deep and lifelong study, as a great Sanskrit and Persian Scholar. Raja Rajendralala Mitra was the third son of Janamejya, and was born on the 15th of February 1824 in the family residence at Surah.

Young Rajendra was born with all the characteristics of the family—all those noble traits of mind which high caste polite breeding and literary culture engender. "The child is the father of the man", and the child showed all the premature signs of future greatness. The time-honored ceremony of *hate-khadi* was quietly gone through and he was initated into those mysteries of literature and science, which he was afterwards so marvelously to unravel. He was taught at first Persian and Bengali and having continued this study for three years, he took himself to the study of English in Khem Bose's School at Pathuaghatta, an institution of some note in those day. Very little is known of his life at this period, except that he lived with his paternal aunt who was childless, and who, therefore treated him as her own child. In the eleventh year of his life, he became a student of Gobinda Bysack's School. While there he gave clearest indications of latent genius. Neither his teacher nor his school-fellows were slow in recognising his innate powers of comprehensive thinking. Those who read with him then, bear willing testimony to how he was held in respect, almost amounting to veneration, by his fellow students, and how he was spoken highly of by his teachers. In October 1838, there happened a very distressful incident in his life; he was literally borne down by a severe attack of asthmatic fever and spleen. The disease lasted for a year, and so heart-weary was he at the prolonged attack that he made up his mind to enter the Medical College, to learn the blissful secrets of the healing art. Accordingly in 1840, while he was yet in the sixteenth year of his life, he entered the Medical College, where his career proved very successful. He carried off one after another the richest prizes and medals which were attached to that institution. But he had, while prosecuting studies in the Medical College, been carrying on a concurrent course of study at home. A keen desire for literary culture led him to place himself under the tutorship of one Mr. Cameron, "from whom he must have learned that chasteness of expression which in after years, surprised even the most fastidious of English critics." That vigorous, masculine and smooth diction, which forms an invariable characteristic of his English writings, was probably the outcome of his massive intellect and vivid imagination. His mastery over the English Literature, thorough as it was, was the effect of deep, laborious and regular study. It is impossible for us to over-rate the importance of his literary labours during this period, as they laid the foundation, deep and solid, of a fabric of literary work to be undertaken hereafter. His career in the Medical College was cut short by a circumstance of an extraneous character. In 1841, Babu Dwarka Nath Tagore offered to take Rajendralala to England to complete his medical education. The young student's glowing imagination caught the idea, but his father disapproved of it and withdrew him from the College. From medicine, the young man now turned his attention to law. The profession of the bar had at that time as strong attractions as the profession of medicine, and both afforded easy steps to fame and opulence. The versatility of his intellect helped him to master very easily the principles and details of the science of Law and within a short time he successfully passed an examination, which qualified him for enrolment either as a Pleader of the Sudder Court, or for appointment as a Munsif. Fortunately for the cause of the Literature and Science of this country, and fortunately for the fame of Indian Scholarship amongst the *Savants* of the West, neither the one nor the other course was acted upon. It was a pure accident which saved Raja Rajendralala from being lost to the public and to the world of letters at large. The examination papers of the year were stolen, and the examination was, as a matter of course, quashed. Here came another turning point Rajendralala's career. He was thoroughly disgusted with the swindling affair in connection with the examination, and he was heartily aggrieved to find all his labours and perseverance lost. He turned his back on law and the pursuits of law for ever.

The law of the eternal fitness of things is perhaps nowhere more clearly illustrated than in the development of genius and its adoptation of circumstances congenial to its growth. There comes in the life of every great man a time when the choice of what is popularly called "a profession," becomes the most pressing problem. But we can rest assured that genius will find out its own way and its most congenial environment. The singular circumstances which, severed the connection of Rajendralala Mitra with the two most honorable professions, which then even more than now, presented to youthful minds auroral vision of future fame and fortune, seem to indicate that he was destined for other spheres of thought and action. Destiny fulfilled itself, and young Rajendralala devoted his energies to the study of languages. But his medical and legal studies were not lost to him. They supplied his mind with a rich store of useful information, from which he drew largely in elucidating the many obscure points which he met with during his philological and antiquarian explorations. They further contributed to give his mind a comprehensiveness and a variety which made him an ornament in social circles, a sound adviser of the young and a genuine sympathiser with the old.

Early in life Rajendralala Mitra had acquired a tolerable knowledge of Persian, but his knowledge of Sanskrit was meagre. His whole soul was now bent upon acquiring a thorough and minute knowledge of that noble language, and the amount of industry and perseverence he now brought to bear upon his task excited the admiration of his teachers. Within a short time, his labours became crowned with success and he was recognised to be an erudite Sanskrit scholar. Besides Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi, English and Bengali, he made a special study of Greek, Latin, French and German. The last three languages he had already partly learnt while a student in the Medical College, but their study was greatly facilitated by his appointment, in the twenty-third year of his life, as the Assistant Secretary and Librarian to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. This was a post not very lucrative, neither did Rajendralala Mitra accept it for the sake of profit. It made accessible to him rich stores of varied knowledge, rare collections of the most valuable books in all languages, and offered him ample scope for the satisfaction of his intellectual craving. The fact of his having been offered this post at so early a period of life proves that the Governors of the Society, who were themselves very distinguished scholars, highly appreciated his learning and scholar-like tastes. His tenure of this office lasted for ten years, within which time he became a complete master of many languages, and laid up in his cultivated mind an immense mass of varied information. The idea now dawned upon the mind of Rajendralala to see what could be done in the field of Oriental Antiquarian research and philological investigation. No body was better equipped than he was to enter into this arena of literary labour. No body was better fitted to rise above the narrowness of nationalities and look upon all nations from a common humanitarian point of view. His contributions to this branch of knowledge have been numerous and of world-wide renown. They have justly entitled him to the first place amongst native writers and to one of the foremost places among the scholars of the West. We have no space to enter into any minute exposition or criticism of his numerous works. His "Buddha Gya," "History of the Antiquities of Orissa" and "Indo Aryans" are monuments of "extensive and patient research, deep and varied erudition, and just reasoning from accidental or obvious analogies." The list of his works gives us the name of fifty learned treatises, divided into 128 volumes and comprising no less than 33,089 pages. These volumes contain papers on the antiquities of India; contributions towards the elucidation of the ancient and mediæval history of Indo-Aryans; miscellaneous essays on Indian antiquarian subjects published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain, the Transactions of the Anthropological Society of London, the Journal of the Photographic Society of Bengal, the Calcutta Review and other Magazines; editorials, reviews of Indian works and correspondence published in the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman*, the *Phœnix*, the *Citizen*, the *Friend of India*, the *Indian Field*, the *Hindoo Patriot* and other newspapers, containing about 2,000 articles; addresses and speeches at public meetings, and Sanskrit and Bengali publications and translations from original Sanskrit, together with the well-known "Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts." In 1851 he started the "Vividhartha Sangraha," a Bengali Magazine, that was dropped in favour of a similar publication called the Rahasya Sandarbha, which ran to five volumes in as many years. The Vividhartha Sangraha was an illustratcd Bengali Magazine of Science and Literature of the highest order and its place has never been filled to this day. There

is throughout his writings a ring at originality and a tone of thoroughness for which we vainly look in any other writer in this country. His treatment of a subject is always minute, deep and perfect. He is a magnificent example of the truth, that is very slowly acknowledged in this country, that natural talents aided by patient culture can achieve results which academical education strives in vain to attain.

In 1855 the Government of Bengal established an institution for the training of the minor chiefs and zemindars that were under its charge and appointed Rajendralala as its Director. This was the first time that he came into contact with the Government, and his connection with the Government has ever since been honorable and highly valued. Without yielding in the slightest degree in respect of his own independence of thought, he always performed the duties of his onerous office to the highest satisfaction of the authorities. "The difficulties of managing such an institution," said Sir Ashley Eden "are necessarily great," but Rajendralala's excellent powers of organisation and tact in the management of business overcame them all, and it is no exaggeration to say that the affairs of the Court of Wards news fared so well as under his Directorship. Some of the Zemindars who have since distinguished themselves in public life were his pupils, and they acknowledge with gratitude the immense debt they owe to the careful training they received at this institution.

When the Calcutta Municipal Corporation was established Rajendralala was appointed one of its members. He always took a prominent part in the discussions of imporant affairs at the meetings of the Municipality. He eloquently defended the cause of justice without the slightest heed to the frowns or favours of authority, pleaded for the relief of the down-trodden body of tax-payers groaning under a grievous burthen of heavy taxation, and exposed the abuses of administration and the idiosyncracies of the executive body. What mostly distinguished him, where and whenever he was brought into contact with the discussion of public affairs, were a singular independence of mind and a free expression of opinion. The services he rendered as a Municipal Commissioner to the inhabitants of Calcutta were simply invaluable.

As a public speaker, he possessed a sonorous voice, a smoothness of diction, a chasteness of expression and an earnestness of manner which carried conviction with them and made his audience feel themselves at one with the speaker.

In February 1885, the Asiatic Society of Bengal elected him its President. He was the first native of India who obtained that honor. His learning, genius and varsatility all eminently qualified him for that high and dignified post. The honor shown to him on that occasion was a national honor, and his countrymen were justly proud of it.

The public body of which he was the main pillar was the British Indian Association. This Association, as is well known, is composed of almost all the richest landholders of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and of men of learning, culture and social position. For thirty-nine years this Association has been exerting a remarkable political influence over this country. There has not been, during this time, a single legislative enactment or administrative measure of any importance, which this Association has not been invited to discuss and upon which it has not thrown some light one way or the other. Raja Rajendralala rendered the most invaluable services to this Association by his eminent abilities, untiring industry, and indefatigable zeal. He was chiefly instrumental in gaining for it its present high position. His word was as law to the nobility and gentry of Bengal, and there was no public movement of any importance within the last twenty years, in the guidance of which he had not a potent voice.

The pre-eminent literary achievements of the Raja were recognised by many learned Societies in Europe and honors were showered upon him from various quarters. He was made an Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna, of the Italian Institute for the Advancement of Knowledge, of the American Oriental Society, of the Asiatic Society of Italy, and of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. He was a corresponding member of the German Oriental Society, of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities, Copenhagen, and of other learned Societies. These honors unmistakeably point out how world-wide was his literary fame and what a prominent member he was of the republic of letters. Though an Indian scholar, he enjoyed a truly European reputation.

Literary correspondence on antiquarian and philological subjects were maintained with him by many of the distinguished scholars in those subjects in Europe and India, for instance, Professor MaxMuller, the late M. Grasin de Tassy, Professor Foucaux of the French Academy, Professor Kuhn, Professor Mayerdere and Professor Weber of Berlin; Professor Bohtingk, late of St. Petersburgh now of Jena; Professor Holmboe of Christiana; the late Professor Rafu of Copenhagen, Professor de Gubernatis of Florence; Professor Goldmidt of Strasburgh; Professor Eggling and Dr. John Muir, both of Edinburgh; Professor Amari and Dr. Hermann Brockhaus both of Leipsic; Professor Cowell of Cambridge; Mr. Edward Thomas, the Numismatist, and editor of Princep's Essays; Professor. Whitney of New York; Mr. Dawson of the Sandhurst Staff College; Professor Aufrecht of Bonn; Dr. Sprenger of Switzerland; Dr. Rost of the India Office Library; Mr. Bran Hodgson, late of Nepal and now of England; Dr. Buhler of Bombay; Dr. Keilhorn of Puna; and Dr. Burnell of Mangalore.

In 1875, the Senate of the Calcutta University was vested with power to confer the honorary degree of Doctor in Law upon men of eminent position and attainments. Rajendralala Mitra was one of the first recipients of this high degree. It was conferred upon him in recognition entirely of his great scholarship and erudition. The Honorable Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the then Vice-Chancellor, referred to him in these eulogistic terms: "There is no European Society of Oriental Scholarship to whom he is not honorably known, and there are many who have been glad to admit him as a member and a colleague. He has thrown light on many a dark corner of the history, antiquities and language of this country." He then read what was said of Rajendralala by Professor Max-Muller with reference to an important philological discovery of the former: "He is a pundit by profession; but he is, at the same time, a scholar and a critic in our sense of the word. He has edited Sanskrit texts after a careful collation of manuscripts, and in his various contributions to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, he has proved himself completely above the prejudices of his class, freed from erroneous views on the history and literature of India in which every Brahman is brought up, and thoroughly imbued with those principles of criticism which men like Colebrooke, Lassen and Burnouf have followed in their researches into the literary treasures of his country. His English is remarkably clear and simple, and his arguments would do credit to any Sanskrit Scholar in England. * * * . Our Sanskrit Scholars in Europe will have to pull hard, if with such men as Babu Rajendralala in the field, they are not to be distanced in the race of scholarship."

Our gracious Sovereign has also duly recognised his valuable services by investing him with the dignified title of "Companion of the Indian Empire," and then with the title of "Rai Bahadur" and lastly with the title of "Raja." Sir Ashley Eden, in presenting him the *Sarad* of the title of 'Rai Bahadur' in the Belvedere Durbar in 1877, said: "You have for many years been entrusted with the education of young zemindars under the Court of Wards, and many of the young landholders of Bengal owe you a deep debt of gratitude for the turn which you have given to their taste for literature. You have acquired a world-wide recognition as a Sanskrit scholar, and as an archæologist, and in recognition of these many merits, Government has conferred upon you the title of 'Rai Bahadur." We may also mention by the way, that the French Republic sent Dr. Rajeneralala Mitra the Palm Leaf and Diploma of an office of Public Instruction in France.

Such is the brief summary of a truly great and noble life. He was a man of rare gifts. His physical difficulties seemed never to have interfered with the activity of his mind, which appeared to grow more vigorous as the end of his life drew nearer.

To us personally his loss is irreparable. It is impossible to speak too highly of the valuable contributions for which the *Hindoo Patriot* is eternally indebted to him. He was a guide and a philosopher, and we do not see any one who is fit to wear his mantle. He died surrounded by all the blessings of old age. Idolized as he was by his friends, they paid the last tribute to departing greatness, by standing by his bedside and shedding tears of profound sorrow. May he enter eternity in peace and may "flights of angels" sing him to his rest!

SIR John Edgar has sent from Rampore Bauleah the following message to Kumar Ramendralala, his eldest son:

We have heard with great regret of the death of your distinguished father Rajendra Lala Mitra for whom I had personally high esteem and respect. Accept condolence and sympathy with yourself and family.

Babu Rajnarain Bose, of Deoghar, has written to his son (July 29th) as follows:—"I am *highly* grieved to hear of the death of your worthy father. Alas! I have lost the friend of half a century. Still I cannot believe that he has really departed from this world. My beloved friends are leaving one by one."

HIS OPINIONS.

For an instance of his uprightness of character we may recite the following:—

An opulent ward's mother offered and actually remitted to the Director the sum of Rupees one lakh, as an inducement to the latter to connive and wink at the ward's escape from detention in the Institution. The entire amount was, we understand, forwarded to the Board of Revenue with an enclosure detailing the circumstances under which the Director received it. The Board was not slow in praising the Director for his honesty and laudable conduct in the matter.

His speech at a meeting of the native community held in the Town Hall on the 6th day of April 1857 in favor of the extension of the Jurisdiction of the Mofussil Courts will be ever memorable. The opponents of the Back Acts they were called, as (prototypes of the Ilbert Bill of later days) resolved to murder the orator on his way home from the Hall. This project coming to be known to a friend, he privately took Rajendralala wih him and before the meeting broke up, secretly left the premises in a hackney carriage with closed doors.

Baffled in their murderous intentions, the anti-Black Act agitators resolved to expel him from the Photographic Society of Bengal of which he was the Honorary Treasurer. We might notice here that he wa one of the best amateur photographers of his day. The extraordinary steps these agitators took thus to expel him are set out in a Protest (published at the time) of "A Member":—

"Ladies and Gentlemn,—The majority of you will probably have read in the newspapers a report of the last meeting of the Photographic Society, and noted that while five lines and a half were given to the business of the Society two columns and a half were devoted to a matter with which the Society has nothing to do. As long ago as April the 6th, at a public meeting held in the Town Hall in favour of the extension of the jurisiction of the Mofussil Criminal Courts, Babu Rajedralala Mittra made a speech, a passage in which has proved, in July, the text for a discussion at one of your reunions, much more lengthy than any that has ever taken place there of a scientific character," At this meeting it was resolved that three propositions were "to be submitted to a special meeting,—the first that the Babu and another native gentleman who is said—I am told most untruly—to

have concurred in the opinions expressed, shall be expelled; the second,—that any Member obnoxious to the Society may be expelled by a majority of three-fifths of the Society, and the third, that the Society do dissolve by mutual consent, and that it reconstitute itself making such laws and regulations for the future guidance of the Society as it may think fit." "Written votes, or votes by proxy" from Members in the mofussil were received, though arccording to the Rules of the Society it was "*not open to resident members to vote unless present.*"

Some time after being thus expelled, he was offered re-election by the late Mr. A. Grote, his greatest friend. This offer was declined, and it was not till the 19th October 1868, at the earnest solicitations of Mr. Grote, who was then leaving India for good, and the Hon'ble John Budd Phear, then a Justice of the High Court, that he rejoined the Photographic Society. On that date we find him writing to Mr. Phear, who, we understand, was the President, as follows :—

"I accept with pleasure the invitation of the Council, so handsomely conveyed through your letter o the 8th instant, to rejoin the Photographic Society of Bengal. I heartily reciprocate the feeling which has prompted them to make the offer, and beg to return to you and your colleagues in the Council my sincere thanks for the spontaneous, gracious and liberal mark of consideration that has been shown to me.

The following will show the depth of insight he had into human nature, especially the nature of some of his friends (so-called). In his Diary, under date January 1st, 1875, he writes thus :—

"A happy new year and many returns of the same" is the welcome with which many friends have greeted me to-day, and I cannot but feel thankful to them. But why this greeting on this day from Hindus to Hindus? This is not our new year's day, and it cannot be a new year's day under any astronomical or cosmical consideration. In fact, one day is so very like another that I feel disposed to doubt the new year altogether. The Hindus have four new year's days every year for the four great cycles, and rejoicings are enjoined on all those occasions. Rejoicings are well enough to hard-worked men who have very few opportunites for rest from grinding toil, and greetings are always welcome, for they are the foil which hides from us, for a time at least, the hard matter-of-fact human nature, and its manyfold asperities; but they are after all mere foils, and I cannot but bear in mind those who were most enthusiatic this morning in professing them, are just the men who will not fail to do me an ill turn on the first opportunity they find, and those who forgot to repeat the stereotyped phrase are amongst my firmest friends —at least I should think so, for it is a relief to be under such a hallucination in order to be in love with our fellowmen."

The date of his birth having been variously given in different obituary notices, we will quote his own words to fix it accurately. Under date January 17, 1875, the following passage occurs in his Diary :—

"I noticed a curious fact to-day, which, had it been known to me before, would have saved me a large sum in insurance premia. I am a year younger than I always thought I was. The date in my horoscope runs thus: 1743-10-5-6-52-30, which I look to mean thirty anupalas, 52 palas, 6 dandas of Saturday the 6th *(this is manifestly incorrect: it should be 5th)* of Phalguna of the Saka year 1743, the moon's age being the 10th of the wane, which would make me just 53 years old. The right reading of the passage, however, is ten months, five days, six dandas, fifty-two palas and thirty 60th of a pala *after* the year 1743 of the Saka king, *i.e.*, on the sixth day of the eleventh month of 1744, which would be, according to Prinsep's Table, the 15th of February *(Sunday)*, 1824, so that I shall complete my 52nd year on the 14th of next month. The time of birth would be two hours and twentyone minutes after sunrise. Now, the sun rises on the 6th of Phalguna at 6·22-9 A.M. and my time by English reckoning would be 8·43-9 A.M. It is odd that ordinary Pundits do not know that in horoscopes the words অতীতাব্দে precedes the date and they mean that after the lapse of such a year so many months days &c. and not according to the English mode of reckoning the year current. According to our mode a boy born to-day would be described thus 1874-0-1? *i.e.*, 1874 full years, no full month but sixteen full days and so many hours and minutes. Our astrologers and those who know the principle and rules of making horoscopes are well aware of this; the extent of error committed by this ignorance on the part of the people is enormous. In our courts the reckoning of the age by horoscopes always leads to wrong."

In his own frank way and anecdotal form he thus describes the Calcutta University Convocation of March 13, 1875 :—

"Was at the Calcutta University Convocation this afternoon. Attendance very thin. Temple, Hobhouse, Crouch, and Bishop among the bigwigs. Proceedings flat, the speech homely. This was the last of Bayley, *(our late Lieutenant-Governor)* and I expected he would come out strong, if not brilliant, but on the whole I thought the address was the worst of the four he has made to the University. No man was more free from humbug about him than my friend Dr. Baillie, and in his own cutting frank matter-of-fact way he said adverting to Bayley's appointment to the Vice-Chancellorship, "If you want a big trumpet why buy a penny whistle?" and the remark came vividly to my mind as the V. C. prosed on, mumbling his sentences out with pain and some trepidation, looking at this scrap of paper once and at that another, producing an impression that the speech was *ex tempore* when in reality it had been all written out and got by heart days before. It is remarkable how few even among well educated people are good speakers! Among the civilians, Hogg *(Sir Steuart, Police Commissioner)*, I believe, is the best. He is always ready, has a good flow of language, and with good voice and some action can produce a good impression."

The following is characteristic and will speak for itself (Diary, April 5, 1875) :—

"Offended the Lieutenant-Governor very much today, by pouring cold water on his scheme for introducing technical education in the village schools. He had called a meeting of native gentlemen to consult, and those who were invited called first at the B. I. A. rooms an hour before to talk over the matter. D—,—,—,—,—,—, were among the number. I pointed out the impracticability of the scheme and every one seemed to side with me. Nay, D—proposed that since every one agreed with me, I should be asked to carry on the conversation with the Lieutenant-Governor and give out the views of the company. This was agreed to, and when the Lieutenant-Governor had finished expounding his scheme D—asked me to answer and I did. Lieutenant-Governor responded, but not in a sufficiently loud voice for me. Neither D—,nor—, who were on my side would help me by explaining or prompting and I came to a dead-lock. In the meantime the Lieutenant-Governor's leaning being evident my companions went into raptures about the plan, dwelt at considerable length on the importance of technical education and were sanguine about success. The result was that they rose greatly in the estimation of the Lieutenant-Governor and I was frozen with the most frigid of looks from the proconsul. Luckily the day was hot, and I could enjoy the ice. Sold out clean and deserved it for trusting untrustworthy people."

He is reported to have been a conservative, but in his letters to Dr. Theodore Duka and Mr. W. Theobold, (May 26, 1885 and May 18, 1886) we find,—

"I am as thoroughly a liberal as any man living, and Living under a bureaucracy I have no business to profess a political creed, but at heart I am, as you know, a liberal—out and out—almost a radical, and I watch with the keenest interest the war between Dives and Lazarus (for that is what it comes to) that is now going on in your country. I hope it will terminate in favor of justice."

We need hardly comment on the following extract from a letter (dated London, 12 June, 1885) from Dr. Theodore Duka, the eminent Hungarian *savant* and Orientalist :—

"My dear Rajendralala—I hardly know how to thank you sufficiently for all your kindness to me; it is well nigh thirty years since I had the privilege and good fortune of becoming acquainted with you, and ever since you have never ceased to show me kindness and friendly feelings! Now again you sent me a bulky volume (The Centenary Review of the Asiatic Society of Bengal), which again testifies to the vastness of your powers and to the continued physical strength to undergo such a labour, as this book of so many hundred pages absolutely necessitated. And then, when I look over the list of your works published already, I am amazed at the possibility that *one hand* could have done so much, most of which will live and be useful to future generations. One feels sorely abased at the contemplation how little one was able to do and that mere trifle, how much effort it required to accomplish!

Talia non possumus omnes!!

A short time ago I had the rare opportunity of seeing the Queen's private Library in Windsor Castle; and among the few books on the reading-table, what should I see?—your monumental work, certainly most deservedly worthy of such a place:—your Buddha Gaya. The Secretary to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador stood by me then, and I called his attention to the Book, 'just see, the author is a friend of mine and see also that among the few titles he has chosen to place after his name, there is this, that he is the honoured fellow of our Royal Academy of Sciences.' I thought I would confess to you *my vanity* of telling my countryman that I had the honor of being known *to you.*"

On being congratulated by the late Mr. Arthur Grote of London, on being made President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, (the first and only native up to date who had the honor conferred on him), he wrote in reply as follows (July 25, 1885) :—

"I feel deeply thankful to you for your kind congratulations I began life with a humble Assistant Secretaryship well nigh forty years ago, and it is a matter of great gratitude to me that I should be about closing my services to the Society by acting as its President, and I owe the honour, high as it is, to your uniform kindness which has helped me on in my humble career. Had it not been for the encouragement I derived from you, perhaps I would have long ago abandoned the tangled path of Indian Archœology."

The following opinion of his (expressed in a letter to Mr. A. O. Hume on Sept. 10, 1886, *in re* the Oriental Congress of that year,) on some of his contemporaries will be interesting to our readers :—

"Of men of profound scholarship in every way representative of the intellectual greatness of my native land, I could give a pretty long list, but I refrain partly because the time for deliberation in such a matter is passed, and partly because I know not how many of them would agree to go to Europe. Two very excellent men in Bombay, Messrs. Mandlik and Telang, and Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara and Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna of Calcutta can hold their own against any Oriental scholar in any part of the world, but I doubt if they would agree to go to Europe to exhibit themselves."

HIS WORKS.

		No. of Volumes.	No. of pages.
1	Antiquities of Orissa. Fol. Vol. I. pp. 186, Vol. II. pp. 160. Published under orders of the Government of India ...	2	346
2	Buddha-Gaya, the Hermitage of Sakya Muni. Published by the Government of Bengal. Rl. 4to.	1	272
3	Indo-Aryans: Contributions towards the elucidation of their ancient and mediæval History. 8vo.	2	1,000
4	A Translation of the Chhandogya Upanishad of the Sama Veda. Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. 8vo ...	1	152
5	Society of the Yoga System of Patanjal, along with the original Sanskrit. 8vo. For ditto	1	475
6	Notices of Sanskrit MSS. Published under orders of the Government of Bengal. Rl. 8vo.	23	3,260
7	A Descriptive Catalogue of Curiosities in the Museum of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Published by the Society. 8vo.	1	68
8	A Catalogue of the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. 8vo Published by the Society. ...	1	305
9	History of the Asiatic Society, in the Centenary Review of the Society. 8vo.	1	105
10	An Index to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Published by the Society 8vo. ...	1	274
11	A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Grammars. Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Rl. 8vo. ...	1	244
12	A Scheme for the Rendering of European Scientific Terms into the Vernaculars of India. 8vo. ...	1	28
13	A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS. in the Library of His Highness the Maharaja of Bekanir. For the Government of India. Rl. 8vo. ...	1	750
14	Sanskrit Buddhist Literature of Nepal. For the Asiatic Society of Bengal. 8vo.	1	387
15	Miscellaneous Essays on Indian antiquarian and other subjects, published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, the Transactions of the Anthropological Society of London, the Journal of the Photographic Society of Bengal, tho Calcutta Review, Mukerji's Magazine, &c. &c. Over 150 essays, extending to about 3,200 pages, or at 400 pages a volume. ...	8	3,200

16	Editorials, Reviews of Indian Works, and Correspondence, published in the Englishman, the Indian Daily News, the Statesman, the Phœnix, the Citizen, Friend of India, the Indian Field, the Hindu Patriot &c. &c. about two thousand articles, equal to 8000 pages 8vo. or ...	20	8,000
17	On the Parsis of Bombay, a lecture delivered at the Bethune Society. 8vo. ...	1	40
18	Addresses and Speeches at Public Meetings. ...	2	1,000
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ABSTRACT.

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THE LATE PANDIT ISWAR CHANDRA VIDYASAGAR.

Scarcely had we been able to recover from the shock caused by the death of Raja Rajendralala Mitra, when we were overwhelmed with grief at the death of Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. Both of them, as our readers are aware, had been ailing for a considerable length of time, and for days past had been struggling between life and death. At last both succumbed and death cast its shadow upon them. Pandit Vidyasagar, though a man of varied learning and vast Sanskrit scholarship, was known and celebrated more for his unbounded charity, his genuine philanthropy, his pure and spotless character, his extreme self-sacrifice, than for his colossal intellect, his vast erudition, and his versatile genius. He was the real friend of the poor, the comforter of the distressed, and the great benefactor of the orphans and widows of Bengal. To the needy man with hands stretched at his doors his purse was always open, but he did not let his left hand know what his right hand did. Naturally of a retiring disposition, he never sought for honours, but honours were showered upon him. He was pre-eminently the father of the Bengali language and literature. Many people have published various educational text-books, but none of them have as yet come up to the mark of Vidyasagar's publications. The most distinguishing trait, however, of his character was his originality. Whether in the matter of social reform, or in the publication of educational primers, or in organising schools and colleges by unaided private enterprise, he always took the lead, and showed the way to othe s. He was a man of unflinching perseverance, o indomitable determination of will, and of absolute s ngleness of purpose. As an organiser, he had no equal, and the best proof of this fact is furnished by his educational institutions. In him we have lost the foremost man of the age. He is dead. But his influence still lives and will make itself felt for a long time to come.

Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar was not a politician, and never concerned himself with the political affairs of the country. Once, it is said, along with the late Justice Dwarkanath Mitter, he thought of starting a political organization, under the name of the Bengal Association. This was in those days when Government servants were not prohibited from taking part in public political discussions. But that idea was perhaps never actually carried out in practice. The activities of the late Pandit Vidyasagar were directed into a different channel altogether. He was a social reformer, an educationist, a scholar and a philanthropist. After Ram Mohan Roy, he was the most illustrious of our social reformers; after Ram Mohan Roy, he was the most indefatigable worker in the field of vernacular literature. But his influence has been no less powerful in the formation of the vernacular language of the Province. If he was not the founder of Bengali Prose—an honour which must always belong to Raja Ram Mohan Roy—he at any rate did more than what any body else has done, in bringing vernacular prose literature to its present state of efficiency and vigour. It was he under whose care and directions the late well-known Bengali writer Babu Akshay Kumar Datta wrote in the columns of the 'Tattavabodhini Patrika.'

Vidyasagar was a keen controversialist; and his controversial writings are a valuable contribution to Bengali literature. Whatever he touched he adorned; and his controversial tracts are always written with force and vigour, incisiveness and logic.

Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, was born in the year 1820 in the village of Birsingha, in the District of Midnapur. He was the eldest son of Thakur Das Banerjee. His father, though a man of straitened circumstances, gave him a liberal education, and took every care for him. He was admitted into the Sanskrit College on the 1st of June, 1829, when its professorial chairs were adorned by such well-known Pandits as Gangadhar Tarkabagis, Premchand Tarkabagis, Joy Gopal Turkalankar, Nimaichandra Siromani and Ramchunder Vidyabagis. The Pandits were within a short time struck with the uncommon aptitude of their young pupil, who soon mastered all the subjects he was taught. When Vidyasagar left the College in his 22nd year after conducting himself with great credit in all the examinations, the Pandits were highly pleased and gave him the title which has become a household word throughout the whole country. While at College he attracted the attention of Captain G. T. Marshall, Secretary to the College of Fort William, established for the education of Bengal Civilians in the Indian languages. Captain Marshall now appointed him as the Head Pandit of the Fort William College in 1841, on a salary of Rs. 50 per month. It was on the advice of Captain Marshall that he strove hard to learn the English language and took to writing Bengali books. After encountering repeated difficulties he at last succeeded in getting mastery over the English language. His splendid library is a monument of his love of English literature. His unpublished work "Basudev Charita" which was his first literary attempt was the production of this period. When Dr. Mouat became Secretary to the Council of Education the Pandit became acquainted with him through Captain Marshall.

In 1840, Vidyasagar became Assistant Secretary to the Sanskrit College, and introduced many reforms in its educational system. To meet the want of proper text-books, he wrote the Betalpanchabingshati and other works in 1847-48. In 1847, however, owing to some differences between himself and Babu Rosomoy Dutt, the then Secretary to the College, he resigned his post, and devoted himself entirely to study.

In February 1848 he again entered the Fort William College as head-clerk on a salary of Rs. 90. Mr. Drinkwater Bethune was then the President of the Council of Education. The Pandit was introduced to him by Dr. Mouat, and soon gained his love and respect. In fact, the Pandit was a valuable co-adjutor in establishing the female school which goes by the name of that illustrious Englishman. In 1850, Mr. Bethune entrusted the entire management of the school to the Pandit, and "*Bodhodoy*" was written for its use. In the same year the post of the Professor of Sanskrit Literature, in the Sanskrit College, having fallen vacant, he was persuaded to accept it. The Members of the Council of Education wanted a report on the condition of the Sanskrit College and its future prospect from him instead of from the Secretary, who resigned in consequence. He submitted an able report which was highly appreciated, and he strongly urged therein the necessity of making the study of the English language compulsory, and not optional, as heretofore, in the higher classes of the Sanskrit College. This suggestion was accepted by the Council and the new system was introduced. The posts of Secretary and Assistant-Secretary were abolished—the post of Principal was newly created and offered to the Pandit on a monthly salary of Rs. 150.

During his tenure of service in the College, he published an Introduction to Sanskrit Grammar called *Upakramanika*. It was a small book, but it was an epoch-making one. It completely revolutionised the system hitherto pursued in teaching Sanskrit. He published also at this time the first three parts of the Sanskrit Grammar, Kaumudi, and his translation of Sakuntala from Sanskrit to Bengali. These books, even now, most materially assist the students of our country in learning Sanskrit with great facility.

On the death of Mr. Drinkwater Bethune in 1851, the cost of maintaining the Bethune School entirely devolved upon Lord Dalhousie and the duty of superintendence fell on the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Frederik Halliday. In consequence, the Pandit became acquainted with the Lieutenant-Governor, who began to take great interest in him. In 1854, when it was resolved to found several aided Vernacular and English schools in the country, the Pandit was asked by the Lieutenant-Governor to send up a report as to the manner in which they should be conducted. The suggestions in this excellent report were all accepted and he was made

Additional-Inspector of Schools on a pay of Rs. 500 a month. He was now asked to found certain Vernacular Model Schools in the zillahs of Hughly, Burdwan, and Nuddea. The Normal School at Calcutta was next established and in order to train up efficient teachers for the model schools. He then established for the first time 40 female schools in the zillahs of Hughly and Burdwan, the expenses whereof were paid mainly by Lady Canning, Sir Cecil Beadon, Sir William Grey, Raja Pratap Narayan Singh and himself. His robust health and iron constitution became shattered by a dangerous fall from a buggy at Bali, while returning from an inspection in company with Miss Carpenter, Mr. Woodrow and another European. This fall gave a violent shock to his system from which he never recovered.

At this time he took up the question of the remarriage of Hindu widows. In 1855, he issued a pamphlet headed "Should Hindu Widows be Married." The publication of this pamphlet greatly convulsed the Hindu Society. He incurred the displeasure of the orthodox Hindu community. Meetings after meetings were held to discuss the subject of widow marriage, and Pandits from almost all parts of Bengal gave opinions against him. Some of the learned Pandits, who at one time took his side, subsequently forsook him, and expressed contrary views on the subject. He, however, stood firm, and published two pamphlet, on widow marriage—adducing innumerable proofs from the best Sanskrit authorities to show that widow marriage was not prohibited in the Shastras. The last of these pamphlets displayed the vast erudition which the Pandit possessed and completely crushed the arguments of his opponents. Contradictions were surely innumerable, but they were of no avail.

The next year, with the help of Sir James Colville, Messrs. J. R. Colvin, J. P. Grant Cecil Beadon, Babus Prasanna Kumar Tagore, Ram Gopal Ghose and Raja Pratap Narayan Singh and others he had the Act XIV of 1856 passed, which provided that the sons of married Hindu widows should inherit property. The first widow marriage took place in Sukeas Street, Calcutta, on the 7th December, 1885, and in consequence there was a great excitement in the Hindu community at large. It was announced by many of the leading Hindus of the day that he who would join Vidyasagar would be at once excommunicated from the Hindu *samaj*. Although he was deserted by the majority of his friends and countrymen, he was all along firm in his own resolution and perseverance. He defrayed the expenses of several widow-marriages for which, it is said that he was involved in heavy debt. The head of the Pikepara family, the late Raja Pratap Narain Singh, nobly came forward to the help of Vidyasagar and contributed not less than Rs. 80,000 in aid of the Widow Marriage Fund. All this time, however, the Pandit busied himself in writing text-books for School and College students. The 'Varnaparichaya' and 'Kathamala' were written at this time. In 1858, disgusted with the hauteour and over-bearing attitude on the part of certain high officials, he resigned the posts he held under Government. He next wrote several very useful books such as, "Sitar Banavas," an Introduction to the Mahabharat in Bengali, the fourth part of Kuumudi, Akhyanmanjari, and Bhrantibilas, and published several original Sanskrit works, *viz.*, Meghduta, Uttarcharita, and Sakuntala, with annotations. He then turned his attention to found a school and college independently of Government help and to train up native youths through native agency. With the help of several rich men of Calcutta he started an institution named the Training Academy. After the demise of that institution, all single-handed he started the College, called the Metropolitan Institution, which teaches Hindu youths up to the M. A. and B. L. standards at an uniformly low rate. This institution has again four branches which teach up to the Entrance standard.

It must also be not cedthat it was at his instance that the Hindu Family Annuity Fund was started and the *Shoma Prokash* was brought out. At one time he was intimately connected with the *Hindoo Patriot*, and took a warm interest in its welfare. It was he who appointed the late Babu Kristodas Pal its editor, and advised Babu Kally Prasanna Sinha to place the title deeds and the management of the *Hindoo Patriot* in the hands of some of the leading members of the British Indian Association.

In 1871, his attention was also drawn to the important question of checking polygamy. He could have done something to remove this long-standing evil from our country, had Government interfered and taken interest in the matter. Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar did an immense amount of good to his birth-place by establishing an English school, called *Bhagabati Vidyalaya* after his mother to whom he was devotedly attached, and a Charitable Dispensary at his own expense. He received a certificate of honour at the Durbar, held at Calcutta, on the 1st January, 1877, on account of the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen and was also invested with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January, 1880.

The aged Pandit had been in falling health for some time past, and latterly he suffered from a complication of diseases, so that for nearly a fortnight before the end came his life was despaired of. Three weeks ago two of the leading doctors in the city declared that science and medical skill had done their best and that death could not long be stayed. His relatives and friends, however, hoping that a change of treatment might result beneficially, placed him, as a last resource, under electro-homœopathic treatment. But the end had come, and this illustrious son of Bengal closed his long and honorable career shortly after two o'clock on Wednesday morning, passing away without a struggle. He was 71 at his death and has left an only son, Narain Chandra Bannerji.

The dead body was conveyed, according to a wish expressed by him, to the Metropolitan Institution premises on its way to the Burning Ghat at Nimtolla. A number of respectable persons formed the funeral *cortege*. On reaching the Ghat, arrangements were made to cremate the mortal remains with sandal wood and *ghee*, and this was accordingly done. A photograph of the mournful scene at the Nimtollah Burning Ghat was taken. It is said that several European gentlemen attended. Before it was daybreak, the number began to swell, and later on several hundreds of people gathered about the place. Pandit Vidyasagar, after failing in several attempts, was at last able to make a Will, in which he has made ample provision to maintain intact the charity and charitable institutions, of which he was the life and soul. We may mention here that his benefactions every month in the shape of fixed allowances and annual charities amounted to Rs. 1000 nearly. His whole income, accruing from the sale of his publications amounted to Rs. 30,000 during the latter period of his life. Babus Narain Chander Bannerji, his son, and Baidya Nath Bose, M. A., Principal, Metropolitian Institution, and Mr. N. N. Ghose, Barrister-at-Law, and Lecturer, and Babu Golap Chandra Shastri, Law Lecturer, Metropolitian Institution, have been appointed Executors, and they have been empowered to appoint Trustees of the College. The names of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Mr. Justice Gurudas Banerjee, and Babu Rash Behari Mukerji of Utterpara, have been specially named as Trustees. No drain, it is provided, is ever to be made on the College Fund for the endowments, charitable and otherwise. He himself never took a pice out of the College fund to meet his own expenses. The accumulations in the Fund up to some years ago were used to pay the expenses of the College building. His grandson (son's son) shall have the proprietary right in the house in Calcutta, while his brothers, who shall look after the interests of the estate, shall own and occupy the family dwelling house at Birsingha in the District of Midnapur. This is all that can now be roughly said of the Will. May his soul rest in peace.

THE LATE BABU KALI KRISHNA MITRA.

WE have a third death yet to announce this fatal week and we have barely space and time to do so. Bengal was to be denuded, as it were, of all that is best and noblest in her and there is a sort of fitness of things in Babu Kally Krishna Mitter being gathered to the illustrious dead the same week that his intimate friend Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar and Raja Rajendralala Mitra departed from this world. Like that of the Raja and of the Pandit, Babu Kallykrishna's death, as we informed our readers last week, was expected every day and he quietly passed away at 5-15 yesterday morning. Unknown as he was to fame, as fame goes, his death is an irreparable loss to many. He was nearly 70 years of age and possessed of competence all his labours and energies throughout life were spent for the bettering of man in various spheres of life. He was a pupil of David Hare and was, excepting perhaps Babu Ramtanu Lahiri, the last of the illustrious band that gathered round him. He was noted for his wide and profound scholarship, and his reading habits were well-known. Science and arts in all their abstruse departments claimed his attention and he did what very few unfortunately for the country do, namely pursued knowledge for its own sake and not for the sake of the lucre that it would bring. Extremely simple and abstimious in his habits, he strongly reminded one of Wordsworth's Wanderer and his life was one continuous self-sacrifice in word, thought and deed. His virtues and qualities were not, however, all merely passive, for he had a fair share of active virtues also. In concert with his friends, the late Babu Peary Churn Sircar and Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, he did much for the furtherance of the cause of Temperance in Bengal and was an earnest coadjutor of the Pandit in the widow-marriage movement. He was one of the pioneers of female education in this country and we are credibly informed that the first female school in Bengal was established by him and his lamented brother Dr. Nobin Krishna Mitra, in their native village of Barasat. He was ever a prominent and willing member in all charity organisations and his best efforts were heartily and spontaneously enlisted wherever the relief of suffering humanity was in question. He was an adept in Homœopathy and for thirty years he gave medical help to his fellow villagers in the shape both of advice and medicine and he made no inconsiderable contribution to the Homœopathic literature of the day as we noticed sometime ago. He was an agricultural reformer also and earned the gratitude of the villagers by introducing improved methods of agriculture in the village. Latterly he was always poorly in health; but the earnest solicitations of his friends and well-wishers could not deter him from adhering to his habits of study. His later researches were chiefly amongst Hindu sacred writings, with the object of reviving the ancient system of *Yoga*, in pursuit of which his failing health was utterly shattered. He was living faith personified and scepticism and sophistry claimed him not. Of strong intellectual powers and a remarkably capacious heart, few were the equal of the Sage and Philosopher of Barasat, either in large-minded deeds or in the domains of thought, and his death though not premature nor unexpected, is a heavy loss. The existence of a few such men makes life a shade tolerable and their withdrawal is a disaster to humanity. The consolation to the country and his immediate friends and relatives must come from the Divine Mother in whose service he ended his days and to whose bosom he is how gathered, like others whose loss we bemoan. Our heart is too heavy and our feelings far too paralysed, to offer conventional solace.

Latest News and Notes.

THE Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Maldah on Sunday before last. Addresses were received and replied to in the usual manner. From Maldah His Honor went to Rampur Boalia and thence to Pubna. He leaves Pubna for Goalando to-day. There has been a change in the itenary and His Honor reaches Calcutta on Wednesday morning. The arrival will be public and the departure the same evening will be private when His Honor well resume his tour, visiting Faridpur, Dacca, Mymensing, Naraingunj, Daudkhandi, Madaripur, Barisal, Ferozepur, Gopalganj, Khulna, and Jessore. He reaches Calcutta again on the 23rd of August. On Wednesday there will be an extraordinary meeting of the Bengal Council, for announcing which a *Gazette* extraordinary has been issued.

THERE is a talk of the Viceroy going for a change of air. His Excellency has not yet been able completely to shake off the effects of the recent attack of influenza. Owing to the late monsoons Simla is pronounced to be decidedly unhealthy and the Viceroy is said to be meditating an early departure for the plains. Apologists of Simla are said to be doing all they can to prevent the carastrophe.

THE Calcutta Police has at last succeed in arresting Pulin Behary Dutt who is charged with murder of an upcountryman in a street fight in Chitpur Road sometime ago and with attempting to murder another. He had absconded and was at large for four months. He was disguised as a *Jogi* when Inspector Mercady arrested him in Garden's Lane.

FOUR Bengali students will appear at the next Civil Service Examination namely Messrs. Chitta R. Dass, Ganendro Mohun Gupta, Jyotsna Ghosal and KiranChunder De. All these students are said to be giving great satisfaction at Wren's.

THE Ripon and the Albert College and other private institutions were closed on Wednesday in honour of the memory of the late Raja Rajendralala Mitra. The British Indian Association office, the Hindoo Patriot Press and the native section of the District Charitable Society were closed on Tuesday. Newspaper enterprise in connection with the meloncholy event was sadly deficient and the morning papers on Monday did not contain any notice. The *Englishman* did not give more than a short paragraph till Wednesday. Extracts from various Newspapers will be found in another column. The Calcutta Municipality closed its offices on Thursday and a sum of 500 Rs. has been sanctioned for a portrait of the distinguished Raja who was long a prominent member of the Corporation.

A MEETING of the Presidency College Union was held in the College premises on Saturday in honour of the memory of the late Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A., C. I. E., presided. On Wednesday a preliminary meeting was held at the Metropolitan Institution to consider what steps should be taken to mourn in a fitting manner the loss of the venerable Pandit. The meeting was a crowded one. The students came to a resolution that they should go without shoes for a period of ten days. In Mafussil also meetings are being enthusiastically held in honor of the departed great man. The British Indian Association was closed for a day, and nearly all the Government offices were given a half day's respite to mourn the illustrious deceased. The committee of the Kumbuliatolla Boys' Reading Club closed their institution on Wednesday. The Sanskrit College was closed for three days, and the Presidency College and the Hare and Hindu Schools were closed on Thursday as a mark of respect for the venerable Pandit. The Metropolitan Institution re-opens to-day.

THE slightest leakage in private water connection, brings down the wrath of the perepatetic Knight of the Inkkhorn on the luckless householder, who is threatened with instant severance of the connection, unless the palms of some authorised plumbers be greased within 24 hours. One would therefore have been led to believe that the Municipality would itself husband its water supply as best as it could and would set its face sternly against all waste. This is not done, at all events, in the added area, where patent automatic double-faced stand-posts with perennial flows are the order of the day. A casual driver, for example on the Alipore road would be surprised at unstinted waste, while house connections except under a certain oppressive conditions is not permissible for fear of the pressure falling short of the statutory standard. The sale of filtered water to the Dum Dum Municipality is genuine economy compared to this.

THE Suburban water-works commenced operations on Wednesday. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor not returning to town in time for the opening ceremonies, they have been put off to the cold weather when His Excellency the Viceroy will be asked to perform them.

THE City Fathers have at last responded to our appeal to appoint an officer for coping with the extra work of the Vice-Chairman. Saturday before last the General Committee of the Corporation sanctioned the appointment of a Head assistant to the Chairman for six months who will have charge of the routine office work so that the Vice-Chairman may be free to dispose of the assessment appeals. They have sanctioned a monthly salary of 500 Rs. for the post. The salary now sanctioned ought to command the services of one thoroughly capable, and well acquainted with municipal work in all its details. Care should be taken that the nominee be steady, painstaking and of unquestionable probity and thorough-going mastery of details should be the *sine qua non*. It would be a great advantage if some one of the Commissioners could be induced to accept the post, for an outsider would take few months out of the sanctioned six, to get an insight into the work. The suggestion that the Chairman with his multifarious duties should himself undertake the appeal work is idle and the supposition that he does not devote the whole of his time and energies to the work of the Corporation upon which this suggestion is based is unworthy. The amalgamation has increased the Chairman's work very appreciably and he has to attend a number of meetings almost every day of the week. For ordinary routine work you want a cool-headed individual whose equanimity must not be disturbed by conflicting debates and by schemes and counter-schemes. Surely our zealous reformers do not mean to grudge Mr. Lee his little sports and pastimes and want him to be their drudge from morn to eve. There was under existing circumstances no other alternative than to sanction the extra appointment and we trust the general body of Commissioners and the Government will sanction it. Some were of opinion that work should be allowed to accumulate so that Government might have an opportunity of seeing that the existing machinery was unable to cope with it and that the former practice of allowing Commissioners to hear assessment appeals should be reverted to. This may equally be demonstrated by the Corporation having to incur extra expenditure and it is not wise to let work come to a standstill. Moreover a permanent officer is not being appointed and when the arrears are cleared off the services of the extra officer might easily be dispensed with. However temporary, the office ought to be well-filled so that the Commissioners may approach the legislature hereafter with a clear conscience and say that though they have done their very best they have failed in giving its hobbies a satisfactory trial.

THE French Medical Faculty's advice :—The report, approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine, states that persons afflicted with affections of the stomach, dyspepsia, gastralgy, bad digestion and suffering the most awful pains, have been cured completely by the use of Doctor Belloc's Charcoal powder or pastilles, which are sold by all chemists.

As will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, Messrs. Moore & Co., who are having their Clearance Sales show, will hold special sales of Boots and Shoes for native gentlemen on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next, the 6th., 7th and 8th currents respectively. We are sure Messrs. Moore & Co., will meet with the patronage they deserve.

THROUGH communication has been since restored on the Delhi-Umballa, and Kalka Railway, the break having been of small dimensions.

THE Shambazar riot cases have been postponed to to-day in Sessions by the High Court as a result of the recent motion.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Throughout India the news of the death of Raja Rajendralala Mitra, LL. D., C. I. E., will be received with deep regret. The learned Raja died at Calcutta on Sunday evening, after a long illness, aged sixty-seven years. In 1855 he was appointed Director of the newly founded institution for the education of young zemindars, and for his services in this post he received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1877. He was a Sanskrit scholar and a voluminous writer on many learned subjects, the mere list of his works forming in itself a library catalogue of fair dimensions. In 1885 he was elected President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in connection with which his name will long be remembered with honour.

Englishman.

WE regret to record the death of another of the leading men of the native community. Raja Rajendralala Mitra, who has long been suffering under a lingering illenss, and only a few days ago was reported as in a hopeful condition, expired on Sunday evening last. His condition has been one of anxiety for some time, but he was not thought so near his end. Many members of his family were present at his decease. The Rajah will be much missed in several sections of the community. He was a ripe scholar and delighted in philosophical investigations of all sorts. An antiquarian of no mean order, his books on Orissa and Buddha Gya and other works will give him a worthy place in the literature of this country. As a member of the Corporation in its earlier days, he was a free critic of the administration, and though not himself strait-laced, was mostly a supporter of the conservative institutions of the country. In politics also he was an active member of the community, and through the British Indian Association and in the columns of the *Patriot* his active mind often found expression. He was a very plain and straightforward speaker, too plain sometimes for the authorities, or rather the officials, whom he felt it his duty to oppose. He was one of what is called the "old school" as regards education, and was better educated than many who hold Univeristy degrees. He was himself LL.D on account of his scholarship, and a C. I. E. by recogintion of the Government of India.

Indian Daily News.

WE regret to hear from Calcutta of the death of Rajendra Lala Mitra, a native gentleman distinguished in all departments of Oriental research, a valued member of the Asiatic Society, and a President of many Societies and Associations.

Pioneer.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Raja Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., which melancholy event took place at 9 P.M., on Sunday last. The news reached us as we were going to Press last night. We have barely time to do more than to make this announcement in our present issue. In him India has lost one of its greatest scholars.

Pioneer.

IT is with deep regret we have to announce the death of the venerable Raja Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., one of the foremost Bangalees of his time. The event was not unexpected, for the Raja had been ailing for a considerable time, and for days past he had been struggling between life and death. On Sunday morning he had practically lost all power of speech and become unconscious. As the day advanced he sank fast, and his immediate friends were acquainted with the hopelessness of his condition. Medical skill could do no more; the end had come; he gradually grew weaker, and as evening approached he passed away quietly, never having regained consciousness.

Statesman.

In the phraseology of the Native press, it may truly be said with regard to the death of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra that another star of the first magnitude has set in the Indian firmament. I have not much to add to the eloquent obituary notices which have already appeared of the deceased doctor. He was elected on three or four occasions President of the British Indian Association. He served as a Municipal Commissioner during the time of the old Justices, and though he was sometimes considered a long-winded orator, he was always listened to with respect. He had a fund of ancient jokes which he contrived to knock off now and then, and some amusing *contretemps* used to take place owing to his being very deaf. It not unfrequently happened that, being oblivious that a resolution had been amended during the course of a debate, he would start up and fire off a trade against the motion as it originally stood, to the intense amusement of the meeting. At such times his great friend the late Kristodas Pal—in fact, he, Kristodas Pal and Maharaja Sir Jotendromohan Tagore were known as the inseparable Triumvirate—would come to his rescue, when he would resume his seat, saying "Oh! Then they have adopted my views. In that case, gentlemen, I have nothing further to say." For some reason or other he disapproved of Dr. Mohendro Lal's action in connection with the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, and denounced the distinguished homœopath in such strong language in the daily prints that for sometime wealthy Babus when appealed to for subscriptions used to shake their heads doubtfully and pass on the book to their neighbours. Happily, however, the mischief so caused did not continue. It was, in fact, impossible for a man of the deceased's force of character not to come into collision with many persons in the course of his public career, but he had a host of admirers, and was always regarded as a worthy antagonist."

Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal

ONE by one, Hindus of the old generation are passing away, and in a few years more, the last link will be snapped, that connected the India of the past with the India of the present. The prospect is most melancholy, for where shall we find among the present generation such intellectual giants as, for instance, Dr. Rajendralal Mittra, whose death we had the misfortune to record yesterday? The answer must be most disappointing to us all, for though we know that what is taken away from this plane is also renewed in nature's own time, yet it must be very many years, it may, perhaps, take generations before we have another Rajendralala Mittra. It will, indeed, be hard to fill the place of the deceased *savant* and scholar. Bengal was justly proud of her grand old man, and he was truly grand in every sense, grand in learning, in scholarship, in expression, he stood head and shoulders over his contremporaries, who, in his presence, paid him such respect, as is exacted only by royalty. Noble by birth, descendant of a Rajah of the Imperial Durbar at Delhi, he achieved a much higher distinction as a prince among scholars add men of letters. The secret of the late Rajah Rajendralala Mitta's astonishing success was his thoroughness in everything, he undertook to perform. If by stress of circumstances, altogether beyond his control, he had not been early prevented from pursuing his medical studies, he would have left his mark as the most illustrious physician of his time and the same might be said of his law studies, which had to be abandoned, under similar circumstances. It was fortunate for the country that his own inclination led him to the studies of comparative philology than which none are more calculated to harmonise and broaden one's character The master of many languages is the lover of many nations, and the root of all languages, spoken by man, is also the seal of universal brotherhood, Possessed of a copious knowledge of the English language, Rajendralala Mittra added to it a knowledge of Persian and later on of Sanskrit. His attainments must have been a matter of common knowledge, for we find him at the early age of twenty-three selected to be the Assistant Secretary and Librarian to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in succession to Csoma De Koros, the great Hungarian scholar and Orientalist, Thibetan traveller and a martyr to his love for Eastern literature. The Library of the Asiatic Society furnished Rajah Rajendralala Mittra with the means of supplying his voracious hunger for knowledge. He began to lay in vast stores of literary and scientific learning. He made himself a master of Latin and Greek, and several modern languages of Europe. He then applied his mind to original research into Oriental archives, more particularly into those having relation to his native country, and he was signally successful. His fame as a man of science and of letters, and chiefly as an Oriental scholar, spread in the land, and even travelled to Europe, and his books were received with the highest favour by European *savants* and scholars. His position was defined as to Bengal what the late Dr. Bhau Daji held in reference to Bombay, and now it is no invidious distinction to say that Dr. Rajendralala Mittra's name ranks higher than that of Dr. Bhau Daji. Rajah Rajendralala Mittra loved learning for its own sake; and that is why he chose to follow learned pursuits to the end. After having been ten years the Librarian and Assistant Secretary of the Asiatic Society, he was selected by the Gavernment to be the Director of Government Wards, an office which enabled him to inspire many a youthful mind with his own taste for knowledge. His industry was as prodigious as his scientific and literary attainments were unapproachable. But at no time, he was a mere book-worm. He took a keen interest in all that tinterest ed his fellow-citizens. As a Municipal Commissioner, he served the public in a fearless and independent manner. His services to the Calcutta University were most noteworthy, and by voice and pen he often lashed that generally inert body into action He was a diligent contributor to fugitive literature in almost every branch of knowledge, and newspapers and magazines were always the richer for his help. In politics, he took scarcely any interest except in his declining years, when, as might have been expected from his character, he made public appearance, as a leader, on the national, or what is called the Congress platform. The death of such a man as the late Rajah Rajendralala Mittra is a national loss. But we in Bengal will most miss that learning that taught, that eloquence that warmed, that genius that inspired, and that wit that irradiated all that fell under his magnetic influence. Bengal has, indeed, lost one of his most illustrious sons.

Indian Mirror.

Extracts.

RAJA RAJENDRALALA MITRA.

Mitra as a clan name has been in wide currency from a very remote period of Indian History. It was borne by one of the authors of the Rig Veda, and his descendants were the founders of some of the leading septs of the Brahmanic hierarchy. The most remarkable circumstance in the life of the first known Mitra was that he became a Brahman Rishi by the force of his character, though not born a Brahman. Over two thousand years ago a whole line of kings of Kanouj belonged to a Mitra clan, and coins of some sixteen of them were only lately discovered and are now well-known to numismatists. About a thousand years ago a Mitra came from Kanouj to Bengal, and his descendants have ever since been reckoned among the nobles of the land, holding high titles and offices of trust from time to time. One of them, Raja Pitambar Mitra, was a distinguished nobleman of the Imperial Court of Delhi. He was a commander of three thousand horse, and held the rich *jaghir*, or hereditary fief, of the district of Kurrah in the Doab. The hereditary title of Raja Bahadoor was conferred on him by an imperial *sanad* which is preserved as an heirloom in the archives of the family. Raja Pitambar also rendered valuable services to the British Government, and was greatly honoured by Warren Hastings and the distinguished band of British statesmen who have made that period memoreble in Indian History. His grandson Janamejaya Mitra devoted himself to the cultivation of letters. His literary reputation was of no mean order. He was an erudite Persian and Sanskrit scholar, and the works he has left behind him have been pronounced by competent critics to be deserving of high praise. This was the distinguished family from which Raja Rajendralala Mitra i decended and which has been rendered illustrious by the genius of the celebrated subject of this memoir. Raja Rajendralala's reputation as a profound scholar is of world-wide celebrity. Whereever learning is honoured his name is known and esteemed.

Rajendralala was born on the 15th of February 1824, and was thus in his sixty-eighth year at the time of his death. He received the elements of his English education in Khem Bose's school and in Govind Bysak's school, two well-known educational institutions of the time. Raja Rajendralala and Raja Durgacharan Law were school-follows, and both of them have by their eminent abilities occupied the foremost ranks in the walks of life which they chose for themselves. One was a prince of Indian scholars, and the other is a prince of Indian merchants, and both of them acknowledged leaders of native society. In school, the solid qualities of Rajendralala's intellect were highly appreciated by his teachers. They all predicted his greatness, and their prediction was fully verified. His fellow-students paid willing homage to his giant intellect, which even in that early age showed signs of its future eminence. In his sixteenth year, Raja Rajendralala entered the Medical College, and carried away with distinction those prizes which are coveted by all medical students. While at the Medical College the Raja pursued his literary studies under one Mr. Cameron, from whom he must have learned that chasteness of expression which in after years surprised even the most fastidious of English critics. For the force and vigor of his style, he was, of course, indebted to the massive strength of his own intellect, and the warmth of his glowing imagination. While in the Medical College, several circumstances arose which cut short his medical studies. Among others Babu Dwarkanath Tagore offered to take him to England to complete his medical education. He himself was willing to accept the offer, but his father was strongly opposed to his leaving the country and becoming an outcaste; the young student was thus withdrawn from the Medical College. His medical studies having thus terminated, Rajendralala turned his attention to the study of law. He qualified himself for the bar and the judicial service, but, fortunately for the cause of Indian scholarship, he was prevented by a mere accident from embracing the law as a profession. His education as a medical man and a lawyer, however, was of excellent service to him in his after-career. The treasures of medical science and of jurisprudence were accessible to him, and he drew upon them with ease in elucidating the ancient history of his country.

Rajendralala next applied himself with diligence to the study of languages. He had a good knowledge of Persian, but his knowledge of Sanskrit was of an elementary character. It was now that he bent the whole energy of his mind to a close study of this learned language. His progress in it within a short time was marvellous, and even the most learned Pandits bore willing testimony to the depth of his knowledge. A new ambition stirred within him, and he felt that he would be able to leave his mark upon the history of his country by original researches in the field of Oriental literature. He studied Greek and Latin, English, French and German, while Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, and Urdu were to him as his mother-tongue. Thus equipped he justly felt himself qualified to undertake the most difficult tasks in in the arena of Oriental researches. Just at this time the office of Assistant Secretary and Librarian to the Asiatic Society fell vacant, and it was given to Rajendralala. He was in its twenty-third year at the time. The fact of his getting such an appointment is evidence that the Governors of the Society who were themselves distinguished scholars, had a high appreciation of the abilities and erudition of the young scholar. He held this appointment for ten years, and during this time he enriched his mind by an immense mass of varied knowledge.

In 1855 the Government of Bengal established an institution for the training of the minor chiefs and zeminders that were under its charge and appointed Rajendralala as its Director. He performed the duties of his post with such ability and thoroughness as elicited the highest praise of the Government. "The difficulties of managing such an institution," said Sir Ashley Eden's Government, "are necessarily great," but they were completely overcome, and the general administration reflected the highest credit on the director of the institution. Some of the zeminders who have since distinguished themselves in public life were his pupils, and they acknowledge with gratitude the immense debt they owe to the careful training they recieved at this institution. Raja Rajendralala's administrative abilities were of the highest order, and it is a matter of no wonder that the Ward's institution should have attained its greatest prosperity when he administered its affairs.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes.—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredicnts with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on fhe authority of Dr- de Jongh himself, that any thing which sophisticates it takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, duggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harfors, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Soon after the establishment of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, Rajendralala was appointed one of its members. Whatever work was undertaken by the Raja, was never done perfunctorily by him. He threw his whole soul into it, and his inspiring example served to animate his colleagues with zeal and ardour. The services he rendered as a Municipal Comissioner to the citizens of Calcutta were simply invaluabl . The singular independence with which he diseussed municipal measures without paying the slichtest heed to frowns and favours of those in authority was of the highest value in the municipal administration. Abuses were corrected, reforms introduced, and the pressure of taxation greatly reduced, The eloquence with which he expressed his opinions at the municipal board would have done credit to any public assembly in any part of the world.

The Raja's literary labours as we have said above are of world-wide fame. This is not the place where an analysis of his learned and recondite works can be attempted. His 'Buddha Gya,' 'History of the Antiquities of Orissa,' and 'Indo-Aryans' are monuments of 'extensive and patient research, deep and varied erudition and just reasoning from accidental or obvious analogies.' We have before us a list of his voluminous works by which he has achieved a fame that has placed him second to none among native authors, and gained him a place in the foremost ranks of the *savants* of the West. The list gives us the names of 50 learned works, divided into 128 volumes, and comprising no less than 33,089 pages. These volumes contain papers on the antiquities of India; contributions towards the elucidation of the ancient and mediæval history of Indo-Aryans; miscellaneous essays on Indian antiquarian subjects published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain, the Transactions of the Anthropological Society of London, the Journal of the Photographic Society of Bengal, the *Calcutta Review* and other magazines; editorials, review of Indian works, and correspondence published in the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman*, the *Phœnix*, the *Citizen*, the *Friend of India*, the *Indian Field*, the *Hindu Patriot*, and other newspapers, containing about 2,000 articles; addresses and speeches at public meetings, Sanskrit and Bengalee publications and translations from original Sanskrit, together with the well-known 'Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts.' How rich and varied have been his contributions to the literature of his country is at once apparent from the above. What most excites the admiration of the *savants* of the East and the West is that whatever was done by him, from the 'Antiquites of Orissa' to a small letter-writer in Bengalee, was done with a completeness and throughness which are simply perfect. He had an insatiable thirst for knowledge, and was enver satisfied till he got at the root of a subject. The activity of his mind was marvellous. In health or in sickness it knew no rest. His indomitable will often overcame his physical difficulties, and his constant perseverance swept away all obstacles.

In February 1885, the Asiatic Society of Bengal elected him as its President. He was the first native of India who obtained that honour. The versatility of his genius eminently qualified him for that high post. The honour done to him was a national honour, and all his countrymen rejoiced at that great mark of distinction which was conferred upon him.

The Raja was lately the President of the British Indian Association. The Association, as is well known, is composed of almost all the richest landholders of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and of men of learning, education, and social influence. For the last thirty-seven years this Association has rendered invaluable political services to India. It is the parent of all political bodies in the country, and it is not too much to say that no important administrative or legislative measure is undertaken without the Association's advice and co-operation being invited. Raja Rajendralala was one of the main pillars of that Association, and contributed in a material degree in gaining for it its present eminent position.

The Raja never sought for honours, but honours were showered upon him. Several leading learned societies recognised the pre-eminent value of his literary services. He was made an honorary member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, of the physical class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna, of the Italian Institute for the Advancement of Knowledge, of the American Oriental Society, of the Asiatic Society of Italy, and of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. He was a corresponding member of the German Oriental Society, of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities, Copenhagen, and of other learned Societies. These honors seldom fall to the lot of a single individual, however high and conspicuous his literary attainments may be. They unmistakably show in what light the republic of letters viewed the inestimabie services of the deceased.

In 1875 an Act was passed by the Supreme Legislature to give power to the Senate of the Calcutta University to confer the honorary degree of Doctor in Law upon men of eminent position and attainments. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was first admitted to this degree. Soon after this degree was conferred upon three eminent scholars. Raja Rajendralala Mitra was one of them. The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University at the time, referred in enlogistic terms to the recipient of the degree. "There is no European Society of Oriental Scholars," said the Vice-Chancellor, "to whom he is not honourably known, and there are many who have been glad to admit him as a member and a colleague. He has thrown light on many a dark corner of the history, antiquities, and language of this country." The Vice-Chancellor then read what was said of the Raja by Professor Max Muller, one of the greatest of living Sanskrit scholars, with reference to an important philological discovery of the Raja: "He is a pandit by profession," said the learned Professor, "but he is, at the same time, a scholar and a critic in our sense of the word. He has edited Sanskrit texts after a careful collation of manuscripts, and in his various contributions to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, he has proved himself completely above the prejudices of his class, freed from erroneous views on the history and literature of India in which every Brahman is brought up, and thoroughly imbued with those principles of criticism which men like Colebrooke, Lassen and Burnouf have followed in their researches into the literary treasures of his country. His English is remarkably clear and simple, and his arguments would do credit to any Sanskrit scholar in England." And again: "Our Sanskrit scholars in Europe will have to pull hard if with such men as Raja Rajendralala in the field, they are not to be distanced in the race of scholarship."

Our gracious Sovereign also had recognised the value of his services by investing him with the title of 'Companion of the Indian Empire.' The title of 'Rai Bahadoor' and lastly the title of 'Raja' were conferred upon him. Sir Ashley Eden, in giving him the *sanad* of the title of 'Rai Bahadoor' in the Belvedere Durbar in 1877, said 'You have for many years been entrusted with the education of young zemindars under the Court of Wards, and many of the young land-holders of Bengal owe you a deep debt of gratitude for the turn which you have given to their tastes for literature. You have acquired a world-wide recognition as a Sanskrit scholar and as an archæologist and in recognition of these many merits, Government has conferred upon you the title of 'Rai Bahadoor'.

This grand old man of the native community enjoyed all the blessings which as the poet says, should accompany old age: 'honour, love, obedience and troops of friends.' His intellect was, to nearly the last, as bright as it was in the heyday of his youth. It was mellowed by age, but his writings till the end showed all the warmth of his younger days. The general characteristics of his style were 'perspicuity, rarely if ever equalled in India; a muscular vigor, a purity always simple, and raciness always elegant. He was idolized by his friends, and his word was as law to the most influential section of the native community of which he was an ornament, and his death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends and by the whole literary world.—The *Empress*, July 16, 1889.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Law Lecturer of King's College, London (J. H. Scaife, LL.B.), says (Jan., 1891): "Invaluable for examination purposes and as a sound training of the Memory." A Cambridge University) Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle, M.A.) was (Jan., 1890- "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "I derived great benefit for your lessons, though at first prejudiced against them by the misrepresentations of Mr. Appleby."—Dr. Geo. Herschell, Pysician to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, London. "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "Excellent' travelling companion."—Capt J. B. Haye, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. B. "Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "The audience (representative of the learned Professions) was most enthusiastic." *Glasgow Herald*, 5th March, 1891. Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One Pupil' Rs. 76; Ten pupils Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, 71, Elliot Road, Calcutta; or to A. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(Session 1891-92.)

Lecture by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Monday*, the *3rd Inst.*, at 5 P. M.
Subject: Chlorine.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *4th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: The Law of Magnetic Action, and Terrestrial Magnetism.

Lecture by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Wednesday*, the 5th *Inst.*, at 5 P. M.
Subject: Hydrochleric Acid and Oxides of Chlorine.

Lecture by the Rev. Fathar Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *6th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Hydrostatics: Paseal's Law, and Laws of Pressure and Equilibrium in Liquids.

Lecture by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday*, the *7th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.
Subject: The Fundamental Principles of the Calculus.

Lecture by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S. on *Saturday*, the *8th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.
Subject: Oxides of Chlorine (Continued). Bromine.

Mahendra Lal Sircar, M. D.,
August 1st, 1891. *Honorary Secretary.*

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Correspondence

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 1, 1891.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITIONS ON THE N.-W. FRONTIER.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* for this month a writer, Edward E. Oliver, undertakes to explain the precise relations of the tribes along the N.-W. Frontier to the Government of India. He gives an account of the various punitive expeditions which of late years have been despatched and dwells upon the danger of having from time to time to despatch large bodies of troops which in certain contingencies might be full of peril. He concludes that the annexation of these tribes or the occupation of positions which dominate them in permanence is necessary. We need not go on fighting with them but to utilize them in our own armies. They are in possession of passes and positions essentially the outworks of India and in the case of certain eventualities necessary for the safety of the Empire to be in our lands.

He says in defending this view "The mere word annexation has a particularly irritating effect on one school of English politicians. A more important and caution section while holding less extreme views is averse to any risk of adding to our responsibilities, or of doing any thing in the remotest degree calculated to unsettle the minds of our Indian feudatories. But because, subject to their remaining loyal and guided by our policy, we have guaranteed to these feudatories the integrity of their possessions. We are not barred from modifying our relations with border states. The mere fact that we have undertaken the responsibility of maintaining peace within and security without, is surely sufficient justification for taking measures deemed needful to secure both."

He argues that the absorption or annexation of such tribes would really in no way affect our relations with feudatory states. The question rather is in his opinion as to whether such action would affect our relations with Afghanistan and Belochistan on one side or Kashmir on the other more remotely of course those with Russia. The answer given to this is that no one of the four would have any proper concern in the matter at all. "In a few like the tribes adjoining the Khaiber, Afghanistan claims jurisdiction, and so long as these are restained by our ally the Amir from doing mischief, we have no cause of complaint. Nor would it be either equitable or politic to interfere with purely independent tribes who have shown that they are content to live with us as good neighbours. To enter upon a war of aggression for the mere sake of pushing forward our border line may be dismissed as entirely unjustifiable. Nor is there any need to put down the gradual annexations of portions of these hills to Birtish 'earth-hunger; although threre are not wanting important natural resources, yet but few of the wild hills and sparsely cultivated valleys, so far as examination has been permitted would seem to offer inducements for commercial enterprise or exploitation by big companies."

He concludes "Whatever may be the views as to our going to Kabul or Kandahar there are probably few so extreme as not to admit that we must be free to hold the passes on our immediate border; be at least in a position to man the outworks and shut the gates. On the Biloch border and the Peshin direction we do hold these and we have established the most satisfactory relations with the tribes. Along a good deal of the Pathan broder we as yet do not hold these passes and the fact of these recent punitive expiditions being found necessary shows the urgency of trying to improve our relationships with the tribes who do. It may further be well described as "intolerable" that a few thousand ill-armed tribes men should be left with the power of disturbing the border. For every reason it seems desirable to take away that power as opportunity offers, and sound policy to do so, while we can set about converting them into loyal subjects and good soldiers rather than to wait until further complications arise, and the process of conversion becomes at once more difficult and uncertain."

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Crawford has raised this subject in the House of Commons by a series of questions which Sir John Gorst, however, was not prepared to answer beyond stating that the Government had been asked to sanction the appointment. Mr. Crawford called attention to the orders and rules of the Government of India as to such appointments being treated as "very special cases" to the fact that if this particular appointment were made the Presidency Magistracy would be entirely European; and asked if there were no competent and qualified native barrister, advocate, or pleader available for the office: whether a protest had not been received from the Bombay Presidency Association; whether the native Public and Press here not strongly opposed to Mr. Webb's appointment. On all these matters Sir John Gorst pleaded that the subject was under the consideration of the Indian Government and hoped Mr. Crawford would wait for his answer until a decision was made; but he could not give assurance asked for that the appointment should not be confirmed until there had been an opportunity of discussing it in the House. If the appointment is confirmed without such opportunity being given this will be another instance of the virtue of such saving clauses as "very special cases" when left to the interpretation of those who are interested in evading the clear intention of the principal provision. It illustrat s in a particular case that spirit by which the general promises made to Indians in the Proclamation of the Queen have been made nugatory. The only remedy is that the circumstances of such an appointment as that proposed should be fully and fairly detailed and the reasons for departing from the general principle publicly given and judged of by disinterested and non-official persons in the House of Commons.

INDIA IN THE THEATRE.

A few years ago there was produced a comic opera at the Savoy Theiatre here. In one of the songs an English sailor narated the story of a fight between an English and a French ship of war. A French correspondent of a newspaper who has in the Theatre misunderstood the meaning which was clear enough to every Englishman and telegraphed to his paper that a most serious insult had been offered to his country. In fact what had been intended was to make fun of our own national weaknesses: and this may usually be taken as the real motive in most pieces. This is much more amusing to us because we understand our own weak points better than we understand anything about other people. We have had plays like the "Mikado" where the scenes and personages have been those of Japan; but what we cared for was not so much about what was Japanese as what was English in them. We laughed at the Japanese ideas because they were made to saterise our own. Their social and religious customs were not being parodied but our own. This should be remembered if any notion reaches India that we are laughing—at the customs or ideas of India in "The Nautch Girl; or, the Rajah of Chutneypore." We have our laugh it is true at the notion of Indru the Rajah's son, and a Brahmin, eating his "small plate of pothed cow" and thus losing his caste in order to marry Bebee the nautch girl.

Advertisements.

WANTED a supervisor for Bhagulpur District Board at a month'y salary of Rs. 100 rising to 150 by annual increment of Rs. 5 on approved service and Rs. 45 house allowance. None need apply who does not hold a certificate prescribed in para 5 part IX of the rules published under notification of March 14th 1887. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to 10th August, 1891.

District Boards' Office, Bhagulpur, The 24th July, 1891. } H. T. J. T. Maguire. *Chairman.*

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY LD.

NOTICE.—The Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on Monday the 10th day of August 1891 at 3. P. M., to transact the following business:—

1*st.* To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1891.

2*nd.* To declare a Dividend.

3*rd.* To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. S. E. Shillim as a Director of the Company.

4*th.* To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidass as a Director of the Company.

5*th.* To elect two Director in the place of those who go out by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

6*th.* To appoint auditors for the year ending 30th April 1891 and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 27th July to 10th August 1891 both days inclusive and during that period the books of the Company will be available for inspection by shareholders during the office hours.

By Order.
SADANAND BALKRISHNA,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 24*th July*, 1891.

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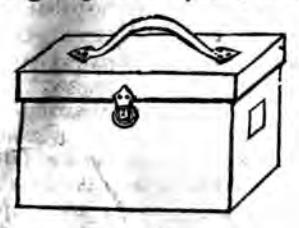

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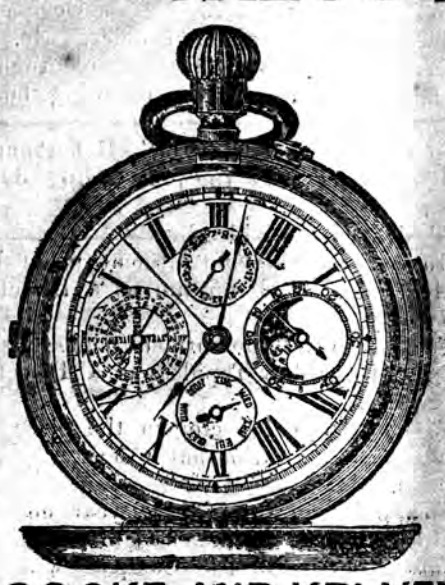

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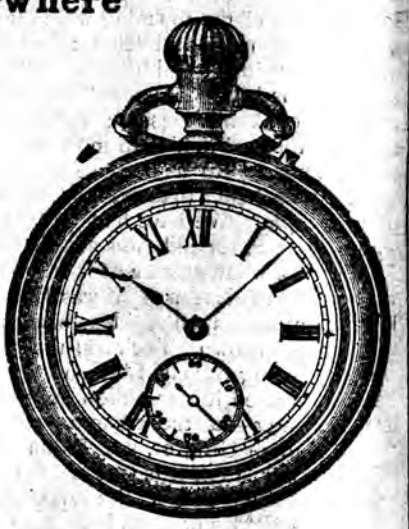

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